

DR. JOHN P. GRAY.

Reception of the News of His Death—Telegrams of Condolence—Meetings to be Held.

The announcement of the death of Dr. John P. Gray of the state lunatic asylum, which occurred at 2:48 p. m. yesterday, was received by his many friends and acquaintances in the city with mingled feelings of surprise and regret. On Baggs' hotel and other buildings, flags were suspended at half mast and Baggs' hotel and the Butterfield house were draped.

At the asylum many expressions of sympathy for the bereaved family were received. Telegrams of condolence were sent by Dr. J. B. Andrews, superintendent of the Buffalo asylum; Dr. P. M. Wise, superintendent of the Willard asylum; Dr. E. N. Brush of Philadelphia; Dr. H. Goldthwait, New York; Dr. John B. Hinton, New York; Dr. F. E. Roy, Canada; Dr. Stephen Smith, New York; Dr. J. Strong, superintendent of the Cleveland asylum; Major Z. C. Priest, Little Falls; Colonel R. M. Richardson, Syracuse; Dr. Henry M. Hurd, Pontiac, Mich.; Dr. C. F. McDougall, Auburn, and others.

The asylum buildings will be appropriately draped to-day. The funeral will occur from the asylum at 2 p. m. Thursday.

A meeting of the Oneida County Medical society, of which deceased was an esteemed member, will be held at the Butterfield house at 8 p. m. to-morrow, to take suitable action on his death. The Utica Medical Library association will probably meet at the same place, to-morrow evening, for the same purpose.

FROM UTICA MORNING HERALD OF March 17, 1883.]
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Henry Remshaw, Crank and Blackmailer, Shoots Superintendent John P. Gray at the State Asylum—The Wound Probably Not Serious—Remshaw's Delusion, Real or Alleged—He Gives Himself Up at the Jail—Four Revolvers, a Dirk Knife, Over Two Hundred Cartridges, and Acid in His Possession.

Utica was greatly excited about 7 p. m. yesterday by the rumor that spread like wildfire that Dr. John P. Gray, superintendent of the state lunatic asylum in this city, had just been assassinated. The rumor was verified by telephone from the HERALD office and a reporter drove to the asylum at once.

IN BRIEF.

The facts in brief are as follows: About 6:50 p. m., while sitting in his private office at the asylum with Rev. Dr. Gibson, the chaplain, Dr. G. A. Blumer, assistant physician, and his son, John P. Gray, Jr., Dr. Gray was shot thro' both cheeks by Henry Remshaw (then unknown), a shoemaker, bath manipulator and veteran soldier, aged 44 years. The ball entered at the edge of Dr. Gray's whiskers, glanced over the bones under the eye, passed out thro' the opposite cheek and into the window casing and then dropped on the floor. Dr. Gray exclaimed, "My God, I'm shot!" The assassin ran out thro' the hall immediately after the shooting. John Gray and Dr. Blumer followed him to the foot of the main stone steps in front of the asylum, when the fellow turned and fired at them, and again at John's dog. Dr. Gibson was blinded by the flash of the revolver and smoke, and thought that something had exploded. Dr. Gray bled profusely, but was able to walk to his room in a few moments and bathe his wound. No bones were injured and he suffered no shock. It is probable that nothing serious will result from the wounds. Remshaw was followed by Coachman James Mahar two blocks, to Faass avenue, when he turned and fired at him, and then disappeared in the intense darkness. Later developments show that he went to his home, No. 38 Noyes street, told Mrs. Charles L. Yearhling, who occupies the lower part of the house, that he had killed Dr. Gray at last, danced about, showed her four revolvers, a dirk and piles of cartridges, and said he would give himself up. He went to the Mohawk street jail, gave himself up to Mrs. Appleton, and when Jailer Appleton came in, gave up his arsenal and went to bed. Chief Dwyer and every member of the police force were on the alert, and at 8 p. m. information was obtained by the chief that Remshaw was the man. John Gray, Chief Dwyer, Detective Wheeler and Edward Clark drove to Remshaw's house, but found he had just left. They heard Mrs. Yearhling's story, and Officer Cleveland and Letter Carrier Edward McElwaine were left to guard the house, and the chief returned to the station house. In the mean time Jailer Appleton telephoned Assistant Chief McElwaine that Remshaw had given himself up and was safely locked in a cell. Officer Latham was sent to the jail and he returned to the station and house with Remshaw at 9:30 p. m. Remshaw declared that he was an ambassador sent from heaven by the Lord, John A. Dix, Guiteau and Captain Jones October 17, 1880, to kill Dr. Gray as a friend of the insane, and that he was only permitted to tell the secrets of heaven to Conkling, Blaine and Schurz. He was locked in one of the lower cells, and Officer Evans was detailed to see that he did no harm to himself thro' the night. It is variously conjectured that he is a crank, or fraud and a blackmailer. He has never been in the asylum, except as employed by Dr. Gray two or three times to teach the children at the asylum how to swim. Dr. Gray's only other knowledge of the man was gained in the Baggs' hotel Turkish bath rooms, where Remshaw was employed as a manipulator. It was said that he had caught lumbago and that Dr. Gray in the baths, and paid the doctor to pay him \$20, as he had been poisoned for life.

The Details.

Remshaw is a brother of Mrs. Valentine Bender of the Mohawk house, Deerfield. He was a member of F. Co., 146th regiment, Captain Claessens, a neat soldier, but odd and eccentric. About seven years ago he was employed at his trade of shoemaking by William Owens. About two years ago he was employed as manipulator in the Turkish bath rooms at Baggs' hotel. For the past eighteen months he has had no regular employment, but has worked at shoemaking in his room on Noyes street and peddled spectacles. He was a member of the Utica veteran zouaves, under the late Captain Edward O. Jones, with Jailer Appleton and others. Last summer he complained to Officer Mason that he had been poisoned while bathing with Dr. Gray in the tubs and said he would get even. He repeated this story to Mr. and Mrs. Yearhling, his down stairs neighbors, so often that they got tired of it and did not encourage him to talk to them much of late. He made threats that he would shoot Dr. Gray to several others, but all thought him harmless, and no attention was paid to him. Wednesday he told his old employer, William M. Owens, that he intended to kill Dr. Gray, and Anthony Sickenberger heard him make threats of the same kind.

WATCHING FOR A CHANCE.

About 5 p. m. yesterday a man answering Remshaw's description was seen moving about the asylum grounds. Dr. Gray has been in Washington on duty for the Guiteau case about two weeks, and during his absence frequent calls have been made for him over the telephone, and when he was made as to who wanted him that was desired, the regular answer "Never mind, if he is not at home." It is believed that Remshaw learned in some way that Dr. Gray was expected on the 5:40 train from New York yesterday, for he was seen at the depot. After arrest he

informed a reporter of the HERALD that he was at the depot intending to shoot the doctor, but refrained from doing so then on account of the crowds, fearing he would kill some one else.

THE SHOOTING.

Rev. Dr. Gibson, chaplain at the asylum, intended entertaining the inmates and attendants last evening with a little talk on Dr. Parker's reply to Colonel Ingersoll. About 6:30 p. m. Dr. Gray sat at his desk, facing west, in his private office, reading his letters. His son John stood behind him with his hands on both shoulders. Dr. Gibson and Dr. Blumer sat opposite.

READING HORACE.

When Dr. Gray was shot he was reading Horace's translation of one of Horace's odes, and he, Dr. Blumer and Dr. Gibson were discussing the following verses:

AD AMICOS.

To endure all hardships let the stalwart youth learn in grim discipline of war, my friends; A horseman bold with gleaming lance To chase the fierce fleet Parthian foe.

For faithful silence too, there's sure reward: Never beneath my roof or spreading sails, Will I allow the man who blazes, The secrets of a sacred trust.

The discussion on the translation was first only between Dr. Gibson and Dr. Blumer, when Dr. Gray picked up the paper and was reading at the points given. Just then John Gray saw the figure of a tall man appear at the other edge of the casing of the deep doorway. He had a pale face, an oddly shaped black cap, black overcoat, black eyes, whiskers and mustach, and top boots. Immediately on his appearance, he drew a long navy revolver, fired one shot, and ran. Dr. Gray exclaimed, "Oh, my God, I'm shot!" Dr. Gibson was blinded, and thought something in the building had exploded. John Gray chased the assassin thro' the hall and out thro' the main entrance. Dr. Blumer followed, grasping an oak cane from the general office. When they reached the top of the stone steps, Remshaw stood at the west lamp post and fired another shot. John Gray cried out to some one on the lawn to stop the man. His dog Pan followed Remshaw and he fired at the dog, and then ran. John Gray and Dr. Blumer returned to look after Dr. Gray.

James Mahar, coachman at the asylum, and James Lennox were in the key room, which is on the same floor as Dr. Gray's office and two rooms east, but connected en suite. Mahar saw a man pass the door and walk toward Dr. Gray's office. He then heard a shot and heard John Gray cry out, "stop that man." Then the man ran by the door and he followed him. He followed him thro' the yard and over Whitesboro street to Faass avenue, two blocks away. Remshaw turned on him and exclaimed "Damn you, I'll blow your brains out if you follow me." A mason employed by A. Sickenberger came along and stopped and Remshaw pointed a pistol at him and threatened to shoot him if he followed. Mahar then turned to call out Seth Russell, the asylum farmer, near by, when Remshaw followed him into the yard and shot at him. He then disappeared in the darkness.

Miss McCraw of the asylum dining room and others saw the man when he walked down the hall before he shot Dr. Gray. When he saw Miss McCraw looking at him he stopped, and as she moved on he went toward the door. He passed into her hall before he fired.

THE CITY EXCITED.

Dr. Blumer telephoned to Chief Dwyer at the police station, and officers were sent to the depot and by teams to all the roads leading from the asylum. Chief Dwyer obtained a statement of facts from John P. Gray, Jr., and others, and returned to the station house to send all the men on the force out in search of the assassin. Shortly after he had gone Anthony Sickenberger and Engineer Joseph Graham of the asylum came to Dr. Gray's office, and Chief Dwyer and Detective Wheeler were sent for. Information obtained at that time sent the officers to Henry Remshaw's house, No. 38 Noyes street, near the uptown gas meter.

REMSHAW BRAGS OF HIS DEED.

Mrs. Yearhling was found alone and greatly excited. She said her husband was absent when Remshaw came to the house, about 7:40 p. m. He stood with the door open and laughingly exclaimed: "I've had a row! Well, I've done it." She said: "Come in and shut the door. What have you done?" Remshaw danced around the room and said: "Well, I've killed Dr. Gray at last! I'm going to give myself up, and will be away for a few days." He danced and hopped about the room and then exhibited two large pistols, and two small ones and his dirk knife. This, of course, excited the fears of the lady, and she was glad when he left the house. He had been gone but a few minutes when Chief Dwyer and Detective Wheeler and the other policemen arrived.

AT THE JAIL.

Jailer Appleton was absent when Remshaw reached the jail, about 8:15 p. m. Mrs. Appleton was in the office, and Remshaw appeared and asked for her husband. She said he would be in in a few minutes. Remshaw said: "I've shot a man, I did not kill him and it's all right—I shot Dr. Gray." Jailer Appleton returned and Remshaw said: "Well, Bill, God delegated me to kill Dr. Gray, and Captain Eddy Jones told me to give myself up to you. I shot Dr. Gray in the face."

Jailer—Well, Henry, what did you do that for? Have you got anything about you?

A SMALL ARSENAL.

Remshaw—Yes; here they are. He then opened his coat and took out the following weapons:

Two large navy revolvers, loaded.
One four barrel repeater, loaded.
One heavy caliber derringer, loaded.
One heavy Spanish dirk knife.
Two packages of 44 caliber cartridges, six in a package.
Two cases of larger cartridges.
One bottle acetic acid and opium.
One bottle oil.
Two revolver cleaners.
All the weapons were clean and bright, and the dirk was polished like a mirror.

The Industrial Exposition.

The attendance at the Utica Industrial exposition in Lafayette hall last evening was unusually large, and it was evident that the valuable prizes offered will prove a strong attraction. The automatic weighing apparatus, concerning which so much has been said, arrived yesterday and will be on exhibition to-day. It is a very novel device, and will prove a great card for the exposition. It is manufactured by the American Automatic Weighing Machine company of New York. The works are inclosed in a handsome upright mahogany case, near the top of which is a dial figured up to 280 pounds. The machine absolutely refuses to weigh a person unless nickel is first deposited in an aperture near the dial. It has many other curious features.

Belt Line Road.

The negotiations between the Belt Line railroad and the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton road are progressing favorably. Steps are being taken toward securing a fair valuation of the horses and other property. It is still expected that the lease will be signed to-day and the lessee take possession to-morrow.

The connection between the Genesee and Fayette street lines will be made as soon as possible after the papers are signed. The work of extending the Fayette street track to the other line was commenced yesterday.

Work on the South street line still progresses.

J. H. Sheehan & Co.

have a full stock of T. B. Dunn's Spanish Jasmine Perfume. It is elegant, lasting and fragrant, with the true odor of the Jasmine flower. Be sure and ask for it.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An Interesting Paper on Pre-Historic Man in Sweden Action on the Deaths of Major M. M. Jones and Dr. John P. Gray.

The Oneida Historical society held its monthly meeting in Library hall last evening. The first vice president, Ellis H. Roberts, presided, until called away, before the reading of the paper, when Rev. Dr. Hartley took the chair. Among those present were Hon. S. S. Lowrey, Dr. James G. Hunt, John F. Seymour, Dr. M. M. Baggs, General C. W. Darling, Rev. A. P. Brigham and wife, Thomas R. Colling, Principal George C. Sawyer, Judge M. R. Merwin, William Blakie, Otto E. C. Guellich, C. W. Adams, Jules Doux, Dr. J. V. Haber, Superintendent McMillan, George Curran, George D. Dimon, F. C. Ingalls, F. W. Hurlburt, Daniel Batchelor and several ladies.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A donation was received from Ward Hunt, including between 800 and 400 volumes, a part of the library of the late Justice Ward Hunt, and being the largest single donation ever made to the society. Professor James Dana sent two photographs of himself at the request of the society. John E. Roberts, Dr. Mathew Mann of Buffalo, Andrew D. White and O. J. Burnett also made contributions.

On motion of Dr. Baggs, a special committee consisting of Messrs. Seymour, Sawyer and Seward was appointed to thank the family of Mr. Hunt for their donation, and the other donations were received with the thanks of the society.

Alexander Seward read the following memorial of the late Morven M. Jones:

Ten years ago, half that number of persons met, and the meeting resulted in the organization of the Oneida Historical society. One of that small gathering was Morven M. Jones, an interested and active participant in the proposed association.

In truth, any assembly here, for such a purpose, would have been incomplete without his presence. His taste for and labors in historical research were generally known, and his valuable collections, illustrating and elucidating the past, were unequalled in this vicinity.

From that day of its founding to his death, Mr. Jones was constantly and intimately connected with the operations of this society. His name appears among its corporators, and his official signature authenticates the corporate papers, which were probably drawn by him.

To him was assigned, from the first, the most important and laborious office of the institution, that of librarian, requiring a knowledge of the genuineness and true value of historical documents, in which he was an expert, and the arrangement and custody of the valuable collections of the society. The massive volume in which he classified and cataloged, with minutest particularity, these widely miscellaneous acquisitions, is a striking memorial of his arduous and patient toil in this useful work. He was also, for several years, the corresponding secretary; by no means a sinecure office. On committees, he was the working member, and at the meetings of the society, the most regular attendant.

This brief statement of the part borne by our late associate, shows how great is the loss we have suffered, and the propriety of an expression of our appreciation of his services, our sorrow for his death, and our sympathy with his family.

On concluding the reading of the above, Mr. Seward moved the appointment of a committee to present suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Jones. The motion was carried. The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Seward, Dimon and Ingalls.

The chair called attention, in this connection, to the fact that during the day the society had lost one of its most eminent members, one who at the time of his death was unquestionably the most eminent citizen of Utica. He referred to Dr. John P. Gray.

John F. Seymour offered the following: "Mr. President and members of the Oneida Historical society: The sudden death of our distinguished fellow citizen, Dr. John P. Gray, calls upon us to appoint a committee to prepare and present at an adjourned meeting, suitable resolutions expressive of our sorrow at his decease, and our sense of the loss which has fallen upon our community and state. For that purpose I move that the chair appoint a committee of five of our number to report such resolutions, at an adjourned meeting to be held Monday evening next."

The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed as such committee John F. Seymour, Hon. Alexander T. Goodwin, Dr. W. E. Ford, Dr. James G. Hunt and Rev. Dr. Hartley.

The name of Ward Hunt was proposed as a candidate for resident membership. A. A. Graham of Columbus, O., secretary of the Ohio State Historical society, and Edmund L. Dana, president of the Wyoming Historical society, were proposed as corresponding members. These nominations were referred to the proper committee. William Wesley Woolley, S. N. D. North and J. Thomas Spriggs, whose names were presented at the last meeting, were elected to membership.

The chair next introduced Thomas R. Colling, the essayist of the evening, who read a paper on recent archaeological researches in Sweden. Mr. Colling stated that he purposed to continue his review, begun before the society, some six months ago of certain books and documents furnished by the Royal Historical society of Sweden. He stated in general terms the character of the books, and gave the names of their authors and editors. Their topic is the condition of Sweden in pagan and pre-historic times. The name Scandinavia is of native origin and means peninsula. Once there was an easy entrance to Sweden from the countries south of it, because the waters separating them were not as wide as at present, having in later times encroached upon the land. The remote history of Sweden in literature, is extremely meager, but Scandinavia is rich in pre-historic remains, which serve as an index of the character of its earliest inhabitants. The prehistoric citizens of Sweden were extremely rude and simple in their customs and way of life. They lived chiefly by fishing, and many remains of the instruments used in that occupation are found. The dog was at first their only domestic animal, but afterwards the horse, sheep and ox became domesticated by them. They made warlike weapons of flint and stone. The masses of culinary refuse found are the best evidence of what these people were. Hearth stones still covered with ashes and fragments of stone cooking utensils show that the early Scandinavians cooked their food. Especial care was taken in burying the dead. There was some notion of immortality. Weapons, earthen vessels for food, sometimes even the dead man's horse, were buried by his side. Amber was fashioned into beads, and in later times stone ornaments were polished and fashioned to a remarkable beauty. At the close of the stone age the people were ignorant of the use of metal and of writing. There is no name for the people of this age. It probably terminated more than 1,000 years before Christ. The bronze age, which followed the stone age, continued until the time of Christ's birth. Bronze objects were made by casting in a mold. Tin was imported into Scandinavia as an alloy for copper in making bronze. The most common tool in use during this age was a kind of hatchet, or chisel. Two thousand five hundred or more bronze objects have been found in Sweden. The people of Sweden during this age are not named in history. They made pictorial representations of events.

Following the bronze age came the iron age. The knowledge of metals alloyed with zinc, of glass, iron, etc., was during this age introduced into Sweden. The most important innovation during this age was the introduction of writing. The characters used were called runes, meaning secrets. The ancient runes consisted of 23 or more characters with variations; afterwards they were reduced to 16, at which number they remained until superseded by the Roman alphabet. Runic inscriptions form nothing of value as history, but are the beginning of Swedish literature.

The introduction summarized above gives an idea of the ground covered by the liter-

ary material which Mr. Colling reviewed. The remainder of the paper was an elaborate and minute consideration of the matters covered by the archaeology outlined above. It was a somewhat lengthy paper, but received the close attention of its hearers.

Professor Sawyer spoke in very high terms of Mr. Colling's elaborate and scholarly paper and moved a vote of thanks to that gentleman. Dr. Baggs expressed his surprise at finding in the society a Swedish scholar able not only to make translations from the Swedish language, but to comment upon them in such forcible and finished style. The motion was seconded by Mr. Seward, and was put and carried.

The committee to report resolutions upon the death of the late Morven M. Jones reported the following, which, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, were adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Morven M. Jones, one of the founders of the Oneida Historical society, one of its counsellors, its first corresponding secretary and its only librarian, this institution has suffered an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in the community where he passed his active life, he was in all respects a good and honorable citizen, an upright magistrate, a true patriot, a kind friend and neighbor and a trustworthy counsellor, and that we cordially unite in the emphatic testimonials to his worth by the bar, military and church.

Resolved, That by his industrious labors in historical research, he distinguished himself in a field little cultivated and of few attractions, rescued the memories of many men from oblivion, and helped the living to ascertain the truth in history.

Resolved, That his acquittal of the charge on which he was arbitrarily arrested in Washington, in the fall of 1864, and confined for months in a loathsome prison, demonstrated his innocence.

Resolved, That his associates in this institution mourn the loss of one to whom they were warmly attached by his genial and amiable disposition and unfailing readiness to oblige; that they honor his character and memory and sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Messrs. Hartley and McMillan were continued as a special committee on desk furniture for the accommodation of the society's books and other property, and on motion were instructed to procure such an amount of shelving as is at present necessary.

On motion, the society adjourned until a special meeting next Monday evening.

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